UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/683,691	10/10/2003	Carsten Mickeleit	101215-153	9933

27387   7590   08/17/2009
NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A.
875 THIRD AVE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

EXAMINER
LAI, MICHAEL C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2457	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/17/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _22 April 2009_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under _Ex parte Quayle_, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _See Continuation Sheet_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _17-19, 21, 23, 24, 31, 33, 35-39, 41, 43, 44, 51, 53, 55-65, 67, 69-73, 75, 77 and 78_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 17-19,21,23,24,31,33,35-39,41,43,44,51,53,55-65,67,69-73,75,77 and 78.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 4/22/2009.

Response to Amendment

The examiner has acknowledged the amended claims 17, 21, 31, 33, 37, 41, 51,

53, 59- 63, 67, 71, 75, cancelled claims 20, 22, 32, 34, 40, 42, 52, 54, 66, 68, 74 and

76. The claim objection to claim 59 has been corrected and withdrawn accordingly.

The 101 rejection to claims 37-44, 51-56, 61-62, 71-78 has been corrected and

withdrawn accordingly. Claims 17-19, 21, 23-24, 31, 33, 35-39, 41, 43, 44, 51, 53, 55-

65, 67, 69-73, 75, and 77-78 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/22/2009 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

In the remarks, the applicant argues in substance that: A) Larsson does not

disclose transmitting a print file to a storage location in the network. B) Larsson's

embedded print files do not disclose a hypertext page containing the print file resulting

from the print job for recall on a location in a communication network. C) Larsson fails

to disclose a step of starting (claim 17) and means for starting (claim 37) a print job for

issuing the data or the file, wherein the print job is based on requirements of the end

device, and embedding a print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page and a

step of providing (claim 17) and a means for providing (claim 3 7) the hypertext page

containing the print file resulting from the print job for recall on a location in the

communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for

accessing the provided hypertext page at the location in the communication network as required by claims 17 and 37. D) Larsson does not disclose a step of converting (claim 31) and means for converting (claim 51) the data or files intended for output into a hypertext format based on requirements of the end device and a step of providing (claim 31) and means for providing (claim 51) the converted data or files for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the converted data at the location in the communication network as recited in claims 31 and 51.

In response to A) it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., transmitting a print file to a storage location in the network) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to B) Larsson refers to communication of the service technician with a web server in the internet to select a WAP page presented on a display of the service technician's telephone to be printed out (see col. 10, line 49 - col. 11, line 39 of Larsson). Subsequently, after the selected print request is sent to the print service device, whereby the print request comprises a document address, **given by the selected link** (see col. 11, lines 35 to 39 of Larsson). Larsson clearly discloses a hypertext page containing the print file resulting from the print job for recall on a location in a communication network.

In response to C) Larsson discloses a WAP-enabled cellular telephone (end device) for browsing/displaying print files. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. Larsson clearly discloses the print job is based on requirements of the end device (cut-down version of XHTML).

In response to D) Larsson discloses the steps of "find conversion means 610" and "convert document to print file 612" (see Figure 9 and col. 11, lines 40-61), and discloses a WAP-enabled cellular telephone (end device) for browsing/displaying print files. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. Larsson clearly meets the limitation of "a step of converting (claim 31) and means for converting (claim 51) the data or files intended for output into a hypertext format based on requirements of the end device and a step of providing (claim 31) and means for providing (claim 51) the converted data or files for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the converted data at the location in the communication network".

Thus, in view of such, the rejection is sustained as follows:

Claim Objections

1.   Claims 19 and 39 are objected to as being reciting no longer existing step (d)(ii). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claims 17-19, 21, 23, 31, 33, 35, 37-39, 41, 43, 51, 53, 55, 57-58, 63-65, 67, 69, 71-73, 75, and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Larsson et al. (US 7,028,102 B1, hereinafter referred to as Larsson).

4.   Regarding claim 17, Larsson discloses a method for providing print data in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, wherein the print job is based on requirements of the end device, and embedding a print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d)   providing the hypertext page containing the print file <u>resulting from the print job</u> for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page <u>at the location in the communication network</u> [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

5.   Regarding claim 18, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

6.   Regarding claim 19, Larsson further discloses the step of:

(e) recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

7.   Regarding claim 21, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

8.   Regarding claim 23, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

9.   Regarding claim 31, Larsson discloses a method for output data or an output file in communication networks [FIGs. 5, 6] , comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, <u>wherein the end device is a mobile device</u> [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) converting the data or files intended for output into a hypertext format based on requirements of the end device [col. 9, lines 13-61, WAP-standard], and

(d) providing the converted data or files for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the converted data at the location in the communication network [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 61, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file and stored for recall on a location; steps of "find conversion means 610" and "convert document to print file 612. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page].

10.   Regarding claim 33, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

11.   Regarding claim 35, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

12.   Regarding claim 37, Larsson discloses computer program product for providing print data in communication networks, the computer program product comprising a computer readable storage medium having a computer readable program embodied therein, the computer readable program comprising:

(a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least

information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data

processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile

device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57

through col. 9 line 2],

(b) means for opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage

location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) means for starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, wherein the print

job is based on requirements of the end device, and means for embedding the print file

resulting from the print job in a hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be

sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line

39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies

an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-

end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d)   means for providing the hypertext page containing the print file resulting

from the print job for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting

to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page at

the location in the communication network [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-

page].

13.   Regarding claim 38, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

14.   Regarding claim 39, Larsson further discloses:

        (e) means for recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or

manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the

internet].

15.   Regarding claim 41, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is a

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

16.   Regarding claim 43, Larsson further discloses wherein in (a), the transmitting

takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on

the internet].

17.   Regarding claim 51, Larsson discloses Computer program <u>product</u> for providing

output data or an output file in communication networks, <u>the computer program product</u>

<u>comprising a computer readable storage medium having a computer readable program</u>

<u>embodied therein, the computer readable program</u> comprising:

        (a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least

information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data

processing unit is controlled by a computer program, <u>wherein the end device is a mobile</u>

<u>device</u> [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57

through col. 9 line 2],

        (b) means for opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage

location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) means for converting the data or files intended for output into a hypertext

format based on requirements of the end device [col. 9, lines 13-61, WAP-standard],

and

(d) means for providing the converted data or files for recall on a location in the

communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for

accessing the converted data or files at the location in the communication network [col.

9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device;

col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address,

given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file and stored for recall on a

location. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.

This implies the print file is in a hypertext page].

18.   Regarding claim 53, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

19.   Regarding claim 55, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the

transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing

information on the internet].

20.   Regarding claim 57, Larsson further discloses wherein the print file is embedded

into the hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext page [col. 10

line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

21.   Regarding claim 58, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

22.   Regarding claim 63, Larsson discloses a method for providing print data in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

(a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, wherein the print job is based on requirements of the end device, and embedding the print file resulting from the print job in a hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d) (i) transmitting the hypertext page containing the print file to the end device [col. 9, lines 43-47, a return address to the cellular telephone], or

(ii) providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information

necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page <u>at the location in the</u>

<u>communication network</u> [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

23.   Regarding claim 64, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

24.   Regarding claim 65, Larsson further discloses the step of:

        (e) recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or manually

requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the internet].

25.   Regarding claim 67, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

26.   Regarding claim 69, Larsson further discloses wherein in step (a), the

transmitting takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing

information on the internet].

27.   Regarding claim 71, Larsson discloses computer program <u>product</u> for providing

print data in communication networks, <u>the computer program product comprising a</u>

<u>computer readable storage medium having a computer readable program embodied</u>

<u>therein, the computer readable program</u> comprising:

        (a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least

information necessary for accessing data or a file intended for printing, wherein the data

processing unit is controlled by a computer program, <u>wherein the end device is a mobile</u>

<u>device</u> [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines 52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57

through col. 9 line 2],

(b) means for opening the data or the file intended for output at its storage

location [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) means for starting a print job for issuing the data or the file, <u>wherein the print</u>

<u>job is based on requirements of the end device,</u> and embedding the print file resulting

from the print job in a hypertext page by writing the data of the print file in the hypertext

page [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the

communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request

comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print

file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This

implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d) (i) means for transmitting the hypertext page containing the print file to the

end device [col. 9, lines 43-47, a return address to the cellular telephone], or

(ii) means for providing the hypertext page containing the print file for recall

on a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device

information necessary for accessing the provided hypertext page <u>at the location in the</u>

<u>communication network</u> [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

28.   Regarding claim 72, Larsson further discloses wherein the hypertext page is a

HTML or WML page [col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, Note that WAP uses a cut-

down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP.].

29.   Regarding claim 73, Larsson further discloses:

(e) means for recalling and issuing the hypertext page by the end device, or

manually requesting the hypertext page [abstract, accessing information on the

internet].

30.   Regarding claim 75, Larsson further discloses wherein the mobile device is a

mobile telephone, handheld computer, laptop or pocket PC [FIG. 1].

31.   Regarding claim 77, Larsson further discloses wherein in (a), the transmitting

takes place via a dialup connection or the Internet [abstract, accessing information on

the internet].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

32.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

33.   Claims 24, 36, 44, 56, 70, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Larsson as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Christfort

et al. (US 7,089,295 B2, hereinafter referred to as Christfort).

34.   Regarding claim 24, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein

in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP

phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using

an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13,

lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's

method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

35.   Regarding claim 36, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

36.   Regarding claim 44, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

37.   Regarding claim 56, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

38.   Regarding claim 70, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13, lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS, thereby more business for the service provider.

39.   Regarding claim 78, Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for wherein in step (a), the transmitting takes place via SMS. However, Christfort teaches that WAP phones may connect to the Internet to access services over a wireless connection using an asynchronous protocol, such as the short message service (SMS) protocol [col. 13,

lines 3 – 13]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Christfort into Larsson's

method for the purpose of providing customers more ways of accessing the services by

transmitting the request from the end device to the data processing unit via SMS,

thereby more business for the service provider.

40.   Claims 59-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Larsson as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Treptow et al. (US

2002/0138564 A1, hereinafter referred to as Treptow).

41.   Regarding claim 59, Larsson discloses a method for providing output data or an

output file in communication networks [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising the steps of:

        (a) transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least one data

source intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by a

computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines

52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

        (b) opening the data source [col. 9, lines 3-8],

        (c) starting a print job for issuing the data source or converting the data source

into a pre-specifiable format, wherein the print job is based on requirements of the end

device [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the

communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request

comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print

file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This

implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d) providing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted data source for recall an a location in the communication network and transmitting to the end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted data source <u>at the location in the communication network</u> [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line 7, WAP-page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for specifically indicating that the data source is an e-mail attachment. Treptow discloses e-mail attachments as data sources in a communication network that provides output data from data sources [para. 0039, 0068, 0083, and 0084]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Treptow's teaching into Larsson's method for the purpose of supporting one of the most popular data sources by implementing e-mail attachments as data sources for outputting data or printing files, thereby providing a more user friendly and more efficient system.

42.   Regarding claim 60, Treptow further discloses wherein the transmission in (d) is done by replying the e- mail with a reply e-mail having an attachment which contains the information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted <u>output data or the converted output file</u> [para. 0084]. See motivation above.

43.   Regarding claim 61, Larsson discloses a computer program <u>product </u>for providing output data or an output file in communication networks, <u>the computer program product comprising a computer readable storage medium having a computer readable program embodied therein, the computer readable program</u> [FIGs. 5 and 6], comprising:

(a) means for transmitting from an end device to a data processing unit at least

one data source intended for printing, wherein the data processing unit is controlled by

a computer program, wherein the end device is a mobile device [14 FIG. 6, col. 9, lines

52-56; 210 print service device FIG. 5, col. 8 line 57 through col. 9 line 2],

(b) means for opening the data source [col. 9, lines 3-8],

(c) means for starting a print job for issuing the data source or converting the

data source into a pre-specifiable format, wherein the print job is based on requirements

of the end device [col. 9, lines 8-51, the print file could be sent to an IP address of the

communication device; col. 10 line 49 through col. 11 line 39, "a print request

comprising a document address, given by the selected link" implies an embedded print

file. Note that WAP uses a cut-down version of XHTML with end-to-end HTTP. This

implies the print file is in a hypertext page], and

(d) means for providing the print file resulting from the print job or the converted

data source for recall an a location in the communication network and transmitting to the

end device information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted data

source at the location in the communication network [col. 10 line 59 through col. 11 line

7, WAP-page].

Larsson discloses the claimed invention except for specifically indicating that the

data source is an e-mail attachment. Treptow discloses e-mail attachments as data

sources in a communication network that provides output data from data sources [para.

0039, 0068, 0083, and 0084]. It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Treptow's teaching into

Larsson's method for the purpose of supporting one of the most popular data sources

by implementing e-mail attachments as data sources for outputting data or printing files,

thereby providing a more user friendly and more efficient system.

44.   Regarding claim 62, Treptow further discloses means for realizing the

transmission in (d) by replying the e-mail with a reply e-mail having an attachment which

contains the information necessary for accessing the provided print file or converted

output data or the converted output file [para. 0084]. See motivation above.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure:

Al-Kazily et al. (US 7,042,586 B2), has taught a network addressable device that has a universal remote interface assembly which is connected to a document storage assembly and a remote printer.

Turnbull (US 2002/0133626 A1), has taught a web content format for mobile device.

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL C. LAI whose telephone number is (571)270-3236. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael C. Lai
10AUG2009

/YVES DALENCOURT/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2457